

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraphs as follows:

Page 7 line 19. ~~Fig 5~~ Figs. 5a and 5b show[s] possible modifications to the support member of Fig 1;

Page 8, line 7. Figures 1 to 5b illustrate a first embodiment of the invention. As seen best in Fig. 4, a shelf system is formed from a number of support members (c) (described in more detail below). The support members (c) are joined to one another at their ends by joining members (f) to form a support structure or frame. The frame in turn supports shelf panels (g), which can be supported horizontally, vertically, or at an angle to create the desired shelving or display unit.

Page 7, line 19, ~~Fig. 5~~ Figs. 5a and 5b show[s] possible modifications to the support member of Fig. 1.

Page 8, line 7. Figures 1 to 5b illustrate a first embodiment of the invention. As seen best in Fig. 4, a shelf system is formed from a number of support members (c) (described in more detail below). The support members (c) are joined to one another at their ends by joining members (f) to form a support structure or frame. The frame in turn supports shelf panels (g), which can be supported horizontally, vertically or at an angle to create the desired shelving or display unit.

Page 9, line 1. which is conducted through the support members (c) from, for example, a transformer (not shown) connected to a main power supply. A series of slits (d) are formed in the outside of each support member (c) through which the light from the lamp is emitted (e) to illuminate the shelf panels. The slits (d) can be selectively blanked off to more precisely control the emission of light.

Page 9, line 25. The joining members (f), that join the ends of the support members (c), may also have internal conductors (not shown) that serve to electrically connect the respective tracks (or track and support member body) of adjacent support members so that power can be conducted from one to the other. In this way, the transformer/power supply need only be connected to one of the support members (e.g. one at the base of the support structure (c)) to supply all of the lamps in the structure.

Page 10, line 10. The electrical supply provided by the support members can also be made accessible from outside the support members, for instance by having the track or tracks exposed within the slits (d) in the walls of the support members, whereby electrical contact elements can be inserted into the slits to draw power from the support members. This may be used, for example, for additional lighting (h) (see Fig. 5-5a) mounted on the outside of the support member or on the shelf panels themselves for example.

Page 10, line 14. The slits (d) can also be adapted to accept other electrical and non-electrical accessories. Fig. 5b illustrates some examples including coloured filters 9i) to alter the color of the emitted light from the internal lamps (a), light blocks (j) to prevent emission of light from some or all of the slits (d), and labelling tags (k) used, for example, to label products displayed on the shelving. Furthermore, visual display screens or audio speakers, (not illustrated) may utilise the power to function.

Page 11, line 6. Fig. 6 illustrates a shelving system according to a second embodiment of the invention. In this embodiment shelf units (g) are suspended from upright support members (c). More specifically, in this example, the support members

(c) have a series of openings (d) along the length of their front faces adapted to receive, for example, mounting elements (not shown) such as hooks or pins protruding from the rear edge at either side of each shelf.

Page 11, line 13. As seen in Fig. 6 each shelf (g) is supported by two or more of the upright support members (c) 0 in this example some of the shelves span three supports and some of the shelves span only two supports, sharing the middle Support of the three illustrated. As will be apparent, the shelving system can be easily expanded to incorporate additional support members and additional shelves.

Page 11, line 28. Looking at Fig. 7, which is a schematic plan view looking down on the topmost two shelves seen in Fig. 6, it can be seen that each of the upright support members (c) house a pair of conductive tracks (b) (or other conductive elements) of opposite polarity (live (L) and neutral (N)). The tracks of the right hand support member are may be connected to an external power supply (not illustrated). The tracks of the other supports could likewise be connected directly to external power supplies of their own, but more support members (c) by mounting elements (e.g. hooks or pins) protruding from the rear corners of the shelves, as described above. Each shelf (g) has a light fitting (a) mounted on it.

Page 14, line 19. In this embodiment, however, there are no conductive tracks within the support members (c). Rather, the support members themselves provide both polarities of the power supply. More specifically, the support (c) to one side of a shelf is connected to one pole of the power supply, and the support (c) to the other side of a shelf is connected to the other pole of the power supply. Power is transmitted to the

light fitting (a) from the support columns (c) via the mounting element (d), which are conductive. Further conductive elements may be required to carry the power to light source (a), although the shelf itself may do this. The structure of the shelf and the conductors in it is arranged to ensure that there is no electrical short circuit across the shelf between the two support columns (c). For instance instance, the shelf may be formed of a non-conducting material.